For President, JOHN BELL, For Vice-President, EDWARD EVERETT,

omee --- No. 16 Deaderick Street.

ELECTORAL TICKET. FOR THE STATE AT LARGE. BAHLIE PEYTON, of Summer, N. G. TAYLOR, of Carter. FOR THE DISTRICTS.

1. J. W. DEADERICK, of Washington. 2. O. P. TEMPLE, of Knox. 3. ALFRED CALDWELL, of McMinn. 4. S. S. STANTON, of Smith. 5. E. I. GOLLADAY, of Wilson. 6. WM. F. KERCHEVAL, of Lincoln. 7. JOHN C. BROWN, of Giles. 8. JOHN F. HOUSE, of Montgomery. 9. ALVIN HAWKINS, of Carroll.

Central Executive Committee. EDWIN H. EWING, NEILL S. BROWN, ALLEN A. HALL, P. W. MAXEY, JOHN LELLYETT, JOHN H. CALLENDER, HORACE H. HARRI-

10. D. B. NABORS, of Shelby.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1860 To the Subscribers of the Nashville

Subscribers to the Nashville Daily News who have paid for the same in advance will be furnished with the Parmor until the ex- such a penalty staring him in the face. But Firation of the time for which they have paid. here is the power indirectly provided for All who have not paid in advance will be emancipation; and, although but few slaves will acquire their freedom by the fair operacharged the regular rates of the Patriot from tion of the bill, yet thousand of emancipated this date. We will continue to send the slaves may be thrown into the District by PATRIOT to all the subscribers of the News pretended traders, who are only agents of who we not already subscribers of the liberate their slaves, but are forbidden by the matil we receive notice to discou- laws of the States in which they reside. A tinue. City subscribers who desire the paper system of emancipation may thus be estabdiscontigued will notify us at once. The confusion incident to such a transfer may dis- ed population to an indefinite extent, and yet turb the regular delivery of papers for a few | no provision is made either for their control and such as may be omitted will confer or their removal. The District is already or by leaving word at our office.

A. S. CAMP & CO.

The Suppression of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, --- The Authority of Congress over the Dis-

Mr. Bell's views upon the subject of sup- adding to their numbers, the highest considpressing the slave trade, and abolishing crations demand that they shall be diminishin the Union and American, the NATIONAL UN-Iox replies in the article which we subjoin.

From the National Union, August 11.

MR. BELL. The Nashville Union and American quotes certain passages from Mr. Bell's speech, in 1850, on the bill to suppress the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, and says:

"It will thus be seen that Mr. Bell clearly and unequivocally committed himself to the suppressson of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, notwithstanding he voted against the bill for that purpose. His vote was, therefore, not influenced by any opposition to the principle of the bill."

committed himself to the abolition of slavery | ceed with the greatest contion and delicacy in the District of Columbia."

to let the public know the reasons, as assigned by himself, in this very speech, which did "influence" Mr. Beil's vote? We think it would; and so will think every candid man ask that the North, in the exercise of a reto whom an epportunity shall be afforded of ciprocal comity and deterence towards them, understanding those reasons. That opportunity we shall now proceed to furnish to the to the feelings and prejudicies of the South. readers of this journal:

The bill in question was the last of the series of "compromise" bills, reported by the Senate's Committee of Thirteen. As originally reported, and as it finally passed, it con- bill should be adapted, as far as possible, to sisted of two sections.

The first section prohibited the bringing into the District of Columbia of "any slave adapted; and failing in that, he voted against whatever, for the purpose of being sold, or it. What have his Southern assailants to say for the purpose of being placed in depot, to to that? What have they to say to his be subsequently transferred to any other vote in favor of motion of Mr. Pearce, State or place to be sold as merchaudise." of Maryland to strike out of the first This section further provided that, if any section of the bill the clause provislave should be brought into the District by ding that slaves brought into the Disits owner, or by the authority and consent of triet for sale should become free, and insertits owner, contrary to the provisions of the ling in lieu thereof a clause subjecting the act, such slave should thereupon become

The second section authorized the corporations of the cities of Washington and Georgetown to abolish any depot, or place of confinement of slaves brought into the District contrary to the provisions of the act. As one of the Committee of Thirteen,

Mr. Bell had acquiesced in the policy of this measure. In his speech on the subject

gard to the proposition to suppress the slave trade in the District, as al ready stated, I had made up my mind that it on by to be done on several grounds. In the pince, it is known that the slave trade. sident of the unrestrained right of pro-

in slaves, is the most offensive feature institution. It is so regarded in the South as well as in the North. Southern gentlemen have their sensibilities upon this subject as well as Northern gentlemen. They know, indeed, that it cannot be altogether prohibited in the States; but perhaps it could | Democratic company which he kept in all the be regulated so as to become less offensive to popular sensibilities. And I believe that, him throughout the entire progress of this but for this baneral and mischievous agitation at the North, not only the sale and transfer of slaves in the States would have been subjected to limitations, making the exercise Mr. Bell voted for an amendment, also offered of the right less repugnant to our own feelings in the South, but that many other and still greater ameliorations in the condition bill, making it a penitentrary offence for any since by State legislation. I believe that a tice a slave to run away; or to abet or asgradual and progressive amelioration in the tion, in softening the rigors of the service owner.

population, would, before now, have marked

The year and mays on the adoption of the legislation of the Southern States upon this amendment were as follows: of Northern fanaticism. I allude to such ameliorations as forbid the separation of na. Badger of North Carolina, BELL of Tences and with proper limitations, to choose a Virginia, King of Alabama. Mason of Virnew master, and to pass to him at an ap- ginia, Morton of Florida, Pratt of Maryland, praised value. I verily believe that these Rusk of Arkunsas, Sebastian of Arkansas, improvements in the condition of the slave | Soule of Lousiana, Sturgeon of Pennsylvawould have been effected or in progress years | nia, Turney of Tennessee, Underwood of Kenago, in many if not in all the slave States, tucky, and Yulee of Florida-22, but for this ill judge agitation at the North. ber of the Legislature of my own State at throp—26. [See Appendix to Congression this period, and under the present excited state of public feeling, I would not dare to propose any relaxation of existing restraints, or any amelioration of the general condition amendment, offered by Mr. Pearce and supexisting in the District should be abolished of the slave. But, sir, were I a member of a ported by Mr. Bell and the Senators who, w town or city council, I think I should not jet besitate to give my voice for the suppression two fitness slave depots, or slave pens, as they are called, within the precipcts of the corporation; I would banish them, at least, from the public view; nor would I suppose that I was slave, from any person who should entice the public view; nor would I suppose that I was also lost. It provided for the recovery by the owner, of the value of the slave, from any person who should entice away such at once; at the present moment, however, the excited state of public sentiment in the South, growing out of Territorial questions, seems to forbid such a course. For myself, if the sentiment of the adjacent States and the South generally were less inflamed, I would not be said it with great reluctions. Kathereby inflicting any wound upon the insti-hat tution of slavery. Still, even such a pro-running off. onceeding as this, in these distracted times, themight be misunderstood; and I would not think it expedient to pass this bill in any shape at this time, but for the connection in

DAILY SS: TRI-WEEKLY S5: WEEKLY SS

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It is not a matter of choice with them, whetn.

er they come as members of Congress, or upon

National Government. They complain-

sected with this traffic or not, they are com

pelled to hear of them. The idea of human

in the habit of spending part of my time in

agitation they aver will be removed."

tract from his speech :

stated, "acquiesced" in the policy of sup-

pressing the slave trade in the District of

Columbia, he strongly objected to the bill

as reported by the Committee. One of his

objections he sets forth in the following ex-

"A word in regard to the other features o

and discontent at the South. This bill pro-

poses that slaves brought into the District for

sale shall be emancipated. Now, I agree that

not once in twenty years, perhaps, woold a

tished through the operation of this bill,

which will contribute to swell the free color-

repeat that, unless steps are taken to check

the progress of this evil, not only slave pro-

perty, but every other social interest of the white inhabitants, will be put to hazards.—

that provision shall be made to exclude slaves

emancipated under this act from a residence

in the District. But where are they to go?

We have balt a million of this class of in-

habitants in the States already. Instead of

pecuniary one. Let it be twice the value of

the slave, if you please. If that is not

enough, imprison the offender. It is alleged

that the bill in its present shape is in con-

tormity with the laws of Maryland when the

District was ceded to the United States; but

the whole question in relation to slavery is

greatly changed since that period. Then

there was no agitation upon the subject that

threatened the Union. The inhabitants of

There was no concerted system for the seduc-

tion and carrying of slaves from their mas-

ters. The evils of a free colored population

were not felt. There were not keen sensibili-

held on either side. Now all is changed,

in all that we do relating to the sulject of

be abolished at the seat of the National Gov-

ernment. The South proposes to acquiesce

as possible, to the interests, or, if you please,

What good reason can be assigned for reins-

Mr. Bell, it will be seen, in behalf of the

South, demanded that the provisions of the

"the interests" of the South. He tried, by

his arguments and his votes, to have it thus

owner, who should bring them in for that

The vote in the Senate on this proposition

YEAS-Messrs. Atchison of Missouri, BELL

of Tennessee, Berrien, of Georgia, Downs of

Lousiana, Dawson of Georgia, Foote of Mis-

sissippi. Houston of Texas, King of Alabama,

Mason of Virginia, Morton of Florida, Pea ce

of Maryland, Pratt of Maryland, Rusk of

Arkansas, Sebastian of Arkansas, Underwood

purpose, to a fine of five hundred dollars "

of Mr. Pearce was as follows:

ing to do so? I can see none.

business connected with the Government .-

There are some very fair and reasonable considerations which should dispose the South The yeas and nays upon the adoption of this amendment were as follows: o a liberal course on this question of the YEAS-Messrs, Atchison, Badger, BELL slave trade in the District. This is the seat Berrien, Butler, Davis of Mississippi, Dawof the National Government. The gentlemen son, Dickinson, Downs. Hunter, King, Mason, of the North are compelled to meet here, at Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turhis common and central point of legislatioh-

ney, and Yulee. - 20. NAYS-Messrs, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury Chase, Clarke, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, They must come, or renounce the benefits of Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Ewing, Eitch, Fremont, Greene, Spruance, Sturgeon, Mdderwood, Wales, Walker, and Winthrop .- 28 .- [See same book and

they appeal to us; they say that this Daffie is offensive to them, and whether they see any of the more revolting exhibitions conpage. It was in support of thene amendments that Mr. Bell rose to speak. He commenced beings, not criminals, in chains, or kept in these slave pens, within the verge of the Capiby saying he "would like to reason" with the tal, wounds their sensibilities. I have been | Senator from Ohio [Mr. Ewing] on the subject of the amendments. They were, as we his District, annually, during a period of have seen, all voted down-the Northern Sennear twenty years, and I must say that I have never seen a slave in chains but upon one oc- ators, with one or two exceptions, being opcasion, and that, I was told, was purposely posed to them on principle. Other Senators, contrived. As for slave pens, I know nothamong whom was Mr. Clay, voted against ing of them, and suppose they are nothing more or worse than private houses in which them because clearly apparent that their traders secure their slaves against escape unadoption would occasion the defeat of the til they are transcred to a Southern market. entire bill. Mr. Clay argued that the amend-But, whatever may be the nature or extent ments, with some slight modifications, if inof this traffic in the District, our northern troduced in separate bills, could be passed brethren call upon us to prohibit it. They inform us that there are thousands at the either at that or the next session of Congress. North who have tender consciences upon this Mr. Bell said he would not be so "tenacious" point; remove this stumbling block out of about them, if he could foresee that they their way, and one of the chief grounds of would pass, it introduced as separate measures. But, having no confidence that they But while Mr. Bell, for the reasons here could be thus passed, he adhered to them, in deference to what he believed the "interests" of the South demanded, even when it was seen that, if adopted, they would certainly defeat the passage of the bill; and because they were not adopted, he finally voted against the bill on its passage-on which octhis Bill which may give cause of distrust casion the yeas and navs were as follows:

YEAS-Messrs, Baldwin, Benton Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickenson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Donglas, Ewing real slave-trader bring his slaves here with Fitch, Fremout, Green, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Norris, Seward, Shields, Spruance. Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Wintbrop -33. NAYS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baruwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Davis of Mis-

sissippi, Dawson, Downs, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Norton, Pratt, Sebastian masters in the adjoining States who desire to Soule, Turney, and Yulee-19. Thus does the record exhibit Mr. Bell as acting, in every single vote he gave in the progress of this bill, with the entire body of Democratic Senators from the South. Thus does it present him as being governed in those votes by a vigilant and jealous care for overrun with this class of population, and I the "interests" of the South, and by a sincere

and manly respect for the sensibilities of the The practical question before the Senate was the suppression of the practice of bringing slaves into the District of Columbia to sell again. Incidental to it, the question of the supposition and with the hope that it the abolition of slavery in the District was dis- might put an end to agitation, or develope at cussed by several Senators, among whom was | once that nothing was to be expected in fuslavery in the District of Columbia, having been made the subject of prejudicial comment. He could contemplate the been made the subject of prejudicial comment heavily upon the country. Make the penal- understood and appreciated, must be read abolition only in the view, that it should be with those which immediately preceded a measure of peace and a finality, a thing to them on the over-estimate of the strength of the Union which prevailed at the North, and the inevitable destruction which the agitation of the slavery question would, if per-

sisted in, brimg upon it. Mr. Bell said: "I do not regret, in the slightest degree. the six, seven or eight months discussion, we have had in the Hall upon the bills which we the free and slave States lived in harmony. have so lately passed; and if our time was not so very short, I should not care to see the debate extended on this subject for a week or two, or even a month. It is an important subject, a rich one, fraught with most mportant considerations and interests to to indignation by discussions and doctrines both sides of this Chamber and both sections of this country. I regard the time spent in and so greatly changed, that we must prothese discussions, and the embarrassments thereby thrown in the way of other great interests, as the most powerful argument that slavery. The feelings and sensibilities at the has been or can be offered to the country. demand that the slave trade shall and especially to the North, against all Intermeddling on their part with the slave question. I regard it as the most potent arguin this measure in a spirit of deference and ment that can be presented to bring the reacourtesy to their Northern brethren; but they sonable, moderate portion of the North to their reflection-their serious sober reflection. I would not have cared at all if there shall adapt the provisions of this bill, as far had been further and yet protracted discussion, and still more serious embarrassments

ment itself in its operations. The argument would then have been this Government cannot stand; that it will become impracticable if these dissensions shall be continued. We might then hope (to use the language employed by a great magistrate on a celebrated occasion) to stun I mean those who think they may say and do what they please, that no degree of exasperation, no degree of dissatisfaction, nor of exthat they prefer something else to the con-

tinuance of the Union on such terms; or that the system of Government established by from the anti-slavery faction. That is not my opinion. Allow me here to express another sentiment. Sir, one of the greatest reality, but that it is thought to be stronger than it is. It would seem to be a common contiment at the North that the Union is imfanaticism pursue its mail projects; personal ambition seek its gratification in exciting may be indulged in with impunity, and without sundering the strong bonds of the Union. I repeat that I consider it a great misfortune that the Union is thought to be so strong. I do nut regret that it is strong in fact; but I lament that its strength should be so over-

"But, however great my respect may be for

prefer that course to keeping it an open ques-tion. Slavery in the District of Columbia is

of Kentucky, and Yulee of Florida -16. NAYS-Messrs, Badger, Baldwin, Benton Chase, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickenson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Ewing, Fitch, Green, Hamlin, Jones, Mangum, [Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Wales, Walker, Whitrated. Strong as the cords are which hold it, comb, and Winthrop-26. [See Congression I still think them destructible, and they may al Globe, Vol. 21, part 2, page 1793.] be worn away, and that they are wearing It may be well to call the special attention apace under this eternal agitation on the of such of Mr. Bell's Southern opponents as subject of slavery.' are afflicted with doubts as to his "lovalty to With this solemn admonition to the North,

the South," to the unimpeachable Southern against over-estimating the strength of the Union, and with the expression of his earvotes, without a single exception, given by nest belief that the continued agitation of the slavery question would infallibly result in the overthrow of the Union. Mr. Bell went on to remark, in effect, that, to avert that dire calamity, he would be willing to see by Mr. Pearce, as an additional section to the slavery abolished in the District of Columbia. Immediately following the remark last of the slave would have been effected long person within the District of Columbia to en- quoted, Mr Bell proceeded to say: "With regard to the constitutional power

gradual and progressive amelioration in the condition of the slaves of the South, such as sist him in running away, or to harbor him that the only doubt I have of the existence took place in the progress of Roman civiliza- with intent to aid him in escaping from his of the power either to suppress the slave session of them there under the shield of the trade or to abolish slavery in this District, is inspired by the respect I have for the opinmen, both in and out of Congress, who hold YEAS-Messrs, Barnwell of South Carolithat Congress has no such power. Reading the Constitution for myself, I believe that families, the separation of busband and wife, nessee, Berrien of Georgia, Butler of South | Congress has all the power over the subject of parent and child, either by the voluntary | Carolina, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson of in this District which the States have within of Columbia, we have never seen a respectact of the master, or by judicial process - the Georgia, Dickenson of New York, Dawson of their respective jurisdictions. On the quesright of the slave, under certain c'roumstan- Lousiana, Foote of Mississippi, Hunter of tion of the expediency of exercising this power, when we consider the effect it may have upon the interests of the adjoining slave which may fairly be inferred from the relative position and circumstances of the Dis-

trict, I have more doubt. Certainly the NAYS-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bright. power may be very clear, and yet the exer-The consequence of this agitation, however, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Davis of Massachusetts, cise of it very unjust and oppressive, and has been that, instead of these ameliorations, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, very mischievous, too. we have been compelled to impose new restraints upon the slave—to rivet more strong ly the chains that bind him. Were I a memthe opinions of others on the question of desirable that, unless by common consent the project of abolition shall be wholly given

away such slave, or assist him in any way in

Another amendment offered by Mr. Pearce

or design, or any constitutional power, to in-terfere with slavery anywhere but in the District of Columbia. I would be glad to see all cause of disturbance and contention in the District wholly removed; but let me say that this can never be done by the aboli-tion of slavery, unless it be accompanied by some adequate provision for the removal or the effective control of the slaves after they shall be emancipated. With this qualification, and in order to test the determination of the North in regard to any further and continued aggression upon Southern feelings and the security of Southern property, I would be content to see slavery in the Dis trict abolished to-day. In one aspect of the subject, I am not sure that it would not be a great conservative measure, both as regards the Union and interests of the South. The District once relieved of all sources of dissension, we should speedily be enlightened upon the question whether the North would stop there or raise new and more dangerous issues. If all agitation should cease, then would the whole country, in all its sections and interests, experience the blessings of reoose from this distracting controversy; on the other hand, should the North manifest determination to continue the strife, by at tacking at other points, the uncertainty which now hangs over the fortunes of the South will be dispelled, and the people would have the option of deciding their own destiny without delay. They could either make up their minds to submit in quiet, and with be coming grace, to whatever the North may decree, or to take steps for successful resistance. If, Sir, it were proposed now to eradicate slavery from the District, and at the same time provide proper securities for the removal or effective control of the free colored population, I am not prepared to say that the South ought to resist the measure. It would depend upon the spirit and intention with which it might be proposed. I repeat, that for myself I should be rejoiced, as the representative of a slave State, if this quesion could be now settled The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Chase) has notified us that we are much mistaken if we suppose that the bill | plc poured into the Court room, and at the for the suppression of the slave trade is the last which we may expect on the subject of slavery. I would like to see the question, how far the North propose to go upon this subject, brought to a practical test at once if the excitement of the times admitted a fair interpretation of the measure by the people of the South. I want the State which I have the honor to represent in part-I want the whole country South, to know what is the furthest limit to which the North intend to press the anti-lavery policy, and whether they of the South may ever expect repose from these agitations. But I know, Sir, that

mark further upon that subject.' At the time that these remarks were made there was no question of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia before Congress, and the reference to the subject by Mr. Bell was casual and altogether of a speculative character. He would not then, had the ques tion been a practical one and the power of Congress clear and undoubted, have voted for the abolition, because the South was inflamed and not prepared to assent to it, and because of the possible effect of such a measure upon the two adjoining States. He thought of such an enactment, only upon be assented to by the Southern States and to be enacted with proper regard to the comity due to Virginia and Maryland. But upon his own reading of the Constitution (though some able men had expressed a contrary opinion and thereby thrown doubt upon it) he was of opinion that Congress did possess the same power over slavery in the District of Columbia, that the States possessed over the same subject within their own boundaries. How then is this question of mere

it is not proposed to abolish slavery in the

District now, and I therefore forbear to re-

In the 1st Article and 8th Section of the Constitution of the U.S. defining and declaring the powers of Congress, it is declared that "Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive Legislation in all cases whatever over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States." This certainly gives to Congress all Legislative power within the District of Columbia; there is no reservation to any thrown in the way of public business, even other State or body. What then does Legisto the extent of embarrassing the Govern- lative power embrace? It includes the right of eminent domain, for it is alone through strengthened and the fact demonstrated that | Legislation that the right of eminent domain can be exercised. If the land or the slave of an individual is to be taken for public purposes and upon compensation, how can this be done except by Legislative enactment? Withthe North into their senses upon the subject. in the limits of the powers conferred upon it, Congress is as much sovereign as any State. The word "exclusive" repels any possible citement on the part of the South will be ide athat power of this description could resufficient to cause them to rise up and say main elsewhere, and the words "in all cases" are still further cumulative. What then? Congress either possesses this power or its the Constitution can receive no detriment rests no where, and the absurdity follows, that here is a Territory over which there is no where a right of eminent domain. Has misfortunes of the times is that the Union is | not Congress the power to run Railroads deemed so strong; not that it is strong in through the District of Columbia, and for this purpose to take lands of individuals, making them due compensation? Has not pregnable to all assaults; that faction, North | it the power in war time, or any other presand South, may hold its perpetual revels; sing emergency or necessity, to use the labor of the slaves of individuals in this District. sectional jealousies, promoting a spirit of making compensation when the emergency sectional domination, that all these excesses is past? And what are these but exercises of the right of eminent domain? the highest sovereign and legislative power. There is nothing then in the Constitutional provision to limit the power of Congress. Congress is sovereign in the premises. Whatever arguments might be drawn from the nature of our Union, being a union between slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, as to our other Territories and upon other exercises of power there, do not apply here; nor is there any thing in the Acts of Cession of Virginia and Maryland that imposes a limit upon this Congressional power. Much might be said in behalf of these two States, should an attempt be made to exercise such a power without their assent. But arguments in that case should be addressed to the sense of justice and expediency in Congress and not employed in attacks upon its power. The question here presented is one wholly different from that of the right of removal into the Territories with our slaves and to the use and pos-

Constitution. Upon our right to do so Mr. ions of so many distinguished and eminent Bell's opinions have been elsewhere freely and fully expressed. Now, upon this question of the bare power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District able argument against it. Let any one who doubts it give us the arguments, not the arguments of an advocate, but those of a States, and the limitations upon their power. Judge: such arguments as he is willing to sign his name to and to pledge his faith upon. There are many respectable lawyers in Tennessee, many able ones: if any such believe that Congress does not possess this power, let us hear from them. If no respectable lawyer will pledge himself to such an argupower, there are some considerations of such high account as, in my judgment, to make it Bell for having expressed the contrary opinion. It will be mockery and hypocrisy. Mr. Van Buren the candidate of the Democratic party, was compelled to say that he believed at once; at the present moment, however, the in the power, and yet he was voted for once He was ashamed to say otherwise. now the only remaining ground of conten-tion—the only remaining point of objection

But at last, what is there practical in the question as to Mr. Bell? If he would then empowered the corporations of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the County will be satisfied with nothing short of the would be not do so much more at the pres-

exumetion of slavery in the States; but all sent time? We have no hesitation in saying With the sincere hope that the black tide of others at the North disclaim any intention, that if he were now President and such a law. Abolitionism which now threaten our upon it.

> BALTIMORE.-The census returns show population of Baltimore to be 218,612.

We are indebted to ADAMS' EXPRESS for the latest Louisville papers ; and to J. J. Sulli-VAN for the Cincinnati Commercial.

Judge Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court, is a supporter of the "Little Giant." So says the Cooperstown Journal.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

CENTREVILLE, Bibb Co., Ala, Gentlemen :- Some one, but I do not know who, as I have no acquaintance in Nashville, is sending the Union and American. As I do not wish to take such a dose of poison without having the antidote at hand, you will please send me the daily Patriot. . All goes well here.

EUTORS PATRIOT : -- Gentlemen : -- Monday,

McMINNVILLE, Aug. 8th, 1860.

August 6th, being "Court day," together with the fact that Hon. W. B. Stokes and Hon. H. M. Watterson were expected to address the citizens of Warren, attracted to McMinnville a large crowd of all parties, to hear what a Douglas and a Union man had to say concerning the political issues of the day. Immediately after dinner, therefore, the peotime I entered, Col. Watterson was occupying the stand. His address was characterized by mildness, forbearance, and dignity.-he evidently spoke more in sorrow than in anger, but mild as he was, when he reached the Charleston Convention, and began to handle the seceders, disorganizers, and disunionists, it was evident that a few self-constituted leaders of modern democracy here, began to grow very restive, and were determined that the people should not hear Col. Watterson tell "how the thing was did." According to previous arrangement, therefore, some two or three of those self-styled leaders, placed themselves in front of the speaker for the purpose of interrupting, intimidating, and preventing him From Passengers ... \$44,488 49 from being heard. They laughed, talked, interrogated, and interrupted Col. Watterson in various ways, proposing at intervals "three cheers for Breckinridge and Lane," to which no one responded but themselves. Altogether it was the most pitiful and disgusting sight witnessed in the "mountain district," and the utter contempt with which the whole proceedings was regarded by the respectable and thinking portion of the audience, will utterly preclude the possibility of a like occurrence again. There was but one expression of opinion from all, and that was that it was

Col. Watterson, among other things, stated that the cause of a portion of the Tennessee was attributable mainly to the presence of THE Lectures in this Department will co Gov. Harris, and the two editors of the Nashville Union: -- that if they had never gone to Baltimore, the Tennessee delegation would not have bolted. His reasons for this opinion were clear and conclusive. After Col. Watterson had concluded, Mr.

Stokes took the stand, and for near three hours had an attentive audience. He told the people he had come among them to give an account of his stewardship. He said he was their public servant, that they had the right to know what he had been doing, and he was there to answer any and all questions, upon which they might see proper to interrogate him. He referred to the time when he was a candidate for their suffrages, and to the measures he had promised to advocate-the duties he had promised to perform. The account he gave showed that he had been no idler, and that he was never found sleeping at his post,his promises and pledges made to the people have been fulfilled to the letter. His constituents may with propriety confer on him the commendation, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!"

On the pending Presidential canvassposition of parties, &c., he was very pointed, sparing not those who were seeking to precipitate the cotton states into a revolution, and the dismemberment of the Union He pointed to Breckinridge as the sectional candidate of the South, and to Douglas as the sectional candidate of the Northern wing, neither of whom from the fact of their being sectional, he could support,-and spoke of Lincoln as the representative of Black Republicanism-whom no true patriot

could, or would support. From John Bell alone then, when the hour of trouble and peril came, could we hope for that policy which would restore peace to the country, and prosperity through-Republic. I will not attempt to follow Mr. Stokes throughout all his arguments,-he is now making a partial visit to a portion of his district, and will, I hope, thoroughly canvass the Mountain Country, before November next, that all may have an opportunity of hearing the very able manner in which he disposes of modern democracy generally, and the disunionists in parti-

Mr. Stokes alluded to the report which has gone abroad-which has got into various papers, and which was told with great gusto a few days ago, by Andrew Ewing, at Murfreesboro, to-wit: That he (Stokes) sta ted at Smithville on the 21st ultimo, that the Black Republicans had told Colonel Hatton and himself, previous to the adjournment, that if Mr. Bell could be carried to the House, the Black Republicans would help elect him. Mr. Stokes in emphatic tones denounced this report as being false, and stated precisely what he did say, which was as follows: That John Bell was the strong man if it went to the House,that neither party had the majority to elect, and that Bell being the second choice, he was of the opinion that the Republicans would support him before they would see the Democrats control the country. He stated farther that some of the Douglas Democrats told Col. Hatton and himself, that if the election was thrown into the House, they would vote for Mr. Bell in preference to Breckinridge. and in his opinion would elect him.

Therefore that made Mr. Bell the strong man, The officiousness and forwardness of Breckinridge "leader" (!) who will long be remembered for his temerity, and who will have occasionn long to remember the many hard and "telling licks" he received, led to an invitation on the part of Col. Stokes, to the affect that if he (riv said "leader") the affect that if he (riv said "leader") have occasionn long to remember the many the affect that if he (viz., said "leader.") wished to hear himself talk, there was a vacant place on the stand, and that he would give him an opportunity to reply; whereupon the said individual, with more brass than brains, and more temerity than discretion, stalked round, and as soon as an oppor tunity offered, he sprung up, struck one of his favorite saw-mill attiudes, gesticulated furiously, threw himself into the position of the little bull that attacked the locomotive, and then-subsided. He made no point, advocated no measure, and concluded by relating an anecdote; the low vulgarity of which has

never been heard in civilized society. Col. Stokes will canvass the district thoroughly, but I venture to predict that this redoubtable champion of modern Democracy will never again venture into the arena,

that if he were now President and such a law | Abolitionism which now threatens our counwere presented to him, unless meeting fully try may be waved back, and that the discorwith the approbation of the South as a meas- dant notes of disunion now swelling and surnre of compromise, he would impose his veto | ging along our Southern boarder may speedily be silenced by the clear ringing, musical chimes of the Bell of the Union. I am, gentlemen, your friend, ever faithful to the "Union, the Constitution and the Laws." FOREST.

> Bell and Everett Movements. The friends of BELL and EVERETT in Penn sylvania have nominated Hon. HENRY M. FULLER for Congress in the Second District of Philadelphia, and John Ball Robinson iu the Fourth District. Mr. FULLER was in Congress several years ago, and acquired a national reputation.

THE SECTIONALISTS WORKING TOGETHER. -A fellow feeling makes the Abolitionists and BRECKINRIDGEITES very kind. The Washngton correspondent of the New York Comnercial Advertiser (Republican) says: "As a singular evidence of the present

complicated nature of party politics in the county, it may be mentioned that the Republican and the Breckinridge Central Executive Committees are both sending out the speech of Senator Benjamin and the President's address to the Breckinridgers."

New Advertisements. CRISP'S GAIETY.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO HARRY HOWLAND

Celebrated Crib Scene. Miss Belia Llewellyn in a Grand Fancy Dance The emale Minstrel Scene from the THREE FAST MEN Great Burlesque of

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June 30th, 1850. 1859. 1860 \$71,959 2 Freights..... 27,206 17 Extra Baggage. 947 75 52,129 5 1,185 9 2,421 8 256 3 Mails..... 2,338 48 Total Farnings \$75,129 57 \$127,952 91 Nett Earnings \$47,579 46 \$87,243 46 er Centage for Expences 37 per cent. Expences. Per Centage for Nett Eirnings 63 per cent.—68 per

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No Time to Wait for the Doctor! A BOUT these times all children will eat green fruit.
At any moment of day or night, they are liable
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ley Wheless, with 37 acres of Land, which has been heretofore advertised and more defitely described. I expect to put on the market the ensuing Fall (of which due notice will be given) about 100 Lots in a new addition to Educated. aug7-2m Chancery Sale.

PURSUANT to a degree of the Chancery Court at Nashville, at May term, 1860, in the case of Avarilla Mc Murry, and others, ex parte, I will proceed to sel, at the Court House, in Nashville, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1860, on a credit of six months, and without the equity

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Taxes. Taxes.

THE Tax Books for State and County and Railroa THE Tax Books for State and County and Raiiroad are now ready for 1860. Tax payers will please come forward to the office n the Court House, where we will be found until the 27th of August, after that time we will be absent attending the different Districts, except Saturday. The law in regard to collecting taxes is that after visiting each District we must immediately commence by distress or otherwise, which will necessarily be an additional expense of fifty cents to all we call on after the first of October, and after the first of November our Deputies are allowed by law the same fees as Sheriff's for collecting debts. As we wish to collect all the Taxes for 1860 debts. As we wish to collect all the Taxes for 1860. IN THE YEAR 1869, all that have not paid by the first of November, must expect to find them in the hands of Deputies or Constables.

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